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products, as the plan for vegetables was surpassed by 6 percent, for seed grain by 103 percent, and for cattle breeding by 37 percent.

During the past few years the Belje experimental station in Brestovac has been developing domestic sugar beets, of which 375 metric centners can be produced per hectare provided proper farming methods are employed. The maximum yield of winter wheat at Belje in 1949 was 34 metric centners per hectare, and the maximum yield of crossbred wheat was 100 metric centners per hectare. The yield of potatoes in 1949 was 195 metric centners per hectare, of barley for beer, 38 metric centners per hectare, and of "F 4" corn, 50 metric centners per hectare.

Equal success was attained in livestock breeding. Pigs are being fed according to an accelerated schedule. By this schedule the feeding of pigs begins in the fourth month and they weigh 140 kilograms after 5 months of feeding. Fresh-water fishing at Belje yields 120 carloads of fish per year.

In 1948 the Belje farm constructed 300 buildings, of which 113 were for housing. Two factories, large stables for cattle and sheep, and pigpens were built. However, the capital construction called for by the plan for 1948 was not completed during that year.

The Yugoslav government allotted 272 million dinars to the Belje Enterprise for capital construction in 1949. As a consequence, stables for several hundred head of livestock, five large sties for 8,000 pigs, and many other structures were built in that year. The projects which were completed in 1949 amount to 200 million dinars. Work is being done during the winter on the incomplete structures. Among other things, a large chicken farm with 89 chicken houses and 92 apartments for workers was begun in 1949.

TREE SPRAYING INCREASES -- Slovenski Porocvalec, No 18, 21 Jan 50

Orchards in Yugoslavia cover about 2 percent of all farming areas. It is expected that the production of fruit will increase as more trees are sprayed with insecticide. Between 1945 and 1946, 1,300,000 trees were sprayed with insecticide; in 1947, close to 4 million trees were sprayed; in 1948, 6,600,000 trees; and in 1949, 6,100,000 trees. In 1945 only 22,331 people were doing the spraying, while in 1949 as many as 44,100 people were active in spraying. The number of sprayers increased from 1,311 in 1945 to 5,746 in 1949.

The Five-Year Plan called for the spraying of 3,600,000 trees in the fall of 1949. However, because spraying was not done in Slovenia at the proper time, the results in that republic were insignificant.

MILK-PROCESSING COMBINES BEING BUILT -- Glas, No 1433, 1 Feb 50

Novi Sad -- New milk-processing combines are under construction in Belgrade, Sarajevo, Skoplje, Ljubljana, Osijek, and Zupanja. A new combine of this type was begun in Novi Sad at the end of November 1949. The installation of milk-processing machinery in the Novi Sad combine will begin on 1 March 1950. The combine, which will process 50,000 liters of milk daily and will have its own farm, is expected to begin operation on 1 July 1950.

ISTRIA TO PRODUCE MORE COTTON -- Slovenski Porocvalec, No 20, 24 Jan 50

Istria will produce cotton on an area of 1,500 hectares in 1950. Near Pula and Porec alone, 1,200 hectares of cotton will be produced. Istria will also produce tobacco on an area of 200 hectares, of which 100 hectares will be in Pula Srez. In the vicinity of Rasa, about 2 hectares of rice will be produced in 1950.

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SLOVENIA TO GROW BARLEY ON 3,500 HECTARES -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 23,
27 Jan 50

In the spring of 1950, 3,500 hectares of barley will be planted in Slovenia.

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